

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Three Rebuffs

JUDGING by current reports from Belgrade, the Western powers have no reason to feel displeased with the way the visit of the Soviet leader to Yugoslavia has turned out. Marshal Tito has made no concession or reached any sort of agreement likely to prejudice his relations with the democracies. On the contrary all the indications are that Marshal Bulganin and his colleagues will return to Moscow sadder but wiser men.

The visitors have received three sharp, and probably most unexpected, rebuffs from Tito. The first was his refusal to allow the conversations to be based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. In other words, the Yugoslav leader made it plain that he was unwilling to surrender any of his own particular brand of Communism in order to achieve co-existence with the Kremlin. The revelation must have hurt as well as disillusioned the Soviet leaders.

MARSHAL Tito followed this up by refusing the Russian refrain that the Western powers were "imperialistic warmongers," leaving a very clear inference that in his opinion, if any warmongering was going on, it came from an entirely different part of the world. This attitude must have astonished the Russians who have always believed that anybody who professed to be a Communist automatically was prepared to brand the Western nations as the arch-enemies of world peace.

Thirdly, the Yugoslav leader refused to associate himself and his country with the Russian proposal that the price for the unification of Germany should be her "neutralisation." This must have made the Russians feel despondent, for of all the proposals which they had ready to submit to Marshal Tito, they probably regarded this as the most innocuous, and therefore, the most likely to find acceptance.

THERE are other signs that the Soviet mission has, from the Kremlin point of view, been a signal failure. On the question of co-existence alone a wide divergency of opinion seems still to prevail. Significantly, editorials of leading Yugoslav papers stress that agreement should be reached on the general principles that should serve as a basis for relations between countries having different structures—an observation which can be taken to mean that Yugoslavia is interested not merely in co-existence with the Soviet Union, but that she intends to sustain a similar and unfettered relationship with the West.

Yet another feature of the Tito-Bulganin talks has been the absence of information about Yugoslavia's requirements of Russia. The suggestion has been made that emphasis has been laid on Soviet reparations to make good losses caused when Russia cancelled trade pacts following Tito's defection, and it is fair to assume that Yugoslavia has put in a strong claim for new trading agreements that will help to bolster the country's national economy.

But at this moment it would seem that very little of a tangible nature will reveal itself from the Belgrade meetings, and that the joint final statement on the talks will contain only generalities. What can be taken for granted is that Marshal Tito is not going to put his signature to any document which jeopardises his relations with the West. And that certainly is not going to be to the liking of the Soviet leaders.

Yugoslavia,
Western
Powers
To Meet

Washington, June 1. The State Department said today that it believed that a meeting between Britain, France, the United States and Yugoslavia would take place to discuss mutual problems.

Mr. Henry Suydam, the State Department spokesman, made this statement when asked about press reports which said that the three Western powers would meet with Yugoslav leaders, following Yugoslav's current talks with leaders of the Soviet Union, to discuss a Yugoslav request for military assistance.

DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Suydam said "there have been discussions about a conference, but arrangements have not been completed. It is our belief that such a conference will take place. We have been meeting with representatives of Yugoslavia and the two other Western powers on various projects periodically."

Mr. Suydam said that these meetings had been bilateral. He declined to discuss the possible level of the meeting with Yugoslavia or to define details discussed.—Reuter.

Sunshine
Means Death
To Family

New York, June 1. Sunshine means death to one family in Southern Illinois, a skin specialist reported today.

To prolong their lives, the family members work in the mines by day and venture outdoors only after sundown.

Dr. Otto Stegmair, a dermatologist, said the family suffers from a rare skin disease called xeroderma pigmentosum. It is hereditary, although not every child in an afflicted family will get it.

Dr. Stegmair said the skin of victims lacked something, "just exactly what it is, we don't know."

Areas exposed to the sun develop a condition which Dr. Stegmair described as a "premature aging of the skin," leading to cancer and then death.

"It's like an old man's skin on a child of three or four," said the doctor.

"The more sun, the worse they are and the worse their condition will become. The less sun, of course, the better."

Dr. Stegmair said most persons who have the affliction die before they reach 20, although there have been reports on some who lived to 40 or 50. The dermatologist gave a report on the ailment at a meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society.—United Press.

Detainees In
China Listed

Washington, June 1. The United States Consul-General in Geneva, Mr. Franklin Gowan, has delivered to the Communist China's Consul-General there a list of 52 Americans still being held in China, a State Department spokesman said at a press conference here today.

The spokesman said the list, which was delivered last Monday, included names of 41 civilians and 11 airmen.

He said 25 civilians are in prison, four others are free under surveillance and 12 have been refused exit visas by the Chinese Communist Government.

Mr. Gowan also handed to the Chinese Consul the names of United States Navy and Coast Guard men, who are presumed to be living in Peking, the spokesman said.

The Chinese Consul disclaimed any knowledge of the Soviet agent, the spokesman said.—France-Press.

"END STRIKE" TALKS FAIL

RAILWAYMEN STAND PAT
ON WAGES CLAIM

Mediation Effort By
TUC Unsuccessful

London, June 1.

British trade union leadership failed today to persuade striking rail workers to call off a four-day old strike which has crippled transportation throughout the nation.

The strike was called on Saturday midnight by the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which seeks higher wage differentials for its 67,000 members. The strike is opposed by the 400,000 strong National Union of Railwaymen.

Representatives of the striking union, whose walkout led to a state of emergency in Britain, proclaimed yesterday by the Queen, stood pat on their wage claims in talks with British trade union leaders today.

They conferred with members of a special committee of the British Trades Union Congress, appointed to try to end the strike by negotiation. The committee is expected to meet tomorrow with the National Union of Railwaymen and it was believed possible that the TUC leadership might later arrange a meeting of the two rival unions.

"ANY ACTION" MANDATE

The powerful TUC, parent group of British Labour unions, had a mandate from its members to "take any action needed."

A special six-man squad of TUC referees called leaders of the striking Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union (ASLEF) to Transport House to seek an end to the strike.

Even as organised labour engineered this first peace move, unemployment hit several thousand non-railroad workers due to creeping paralysis caused by the transportation stoppage.

Wholesale shutting of steel plants and industrial combines was forecast within 24 hours if the strike persists.

The TUC is trying to act as mediator in a wage dispute between the striking ASLEF union and the British Transport Commission which runs the nationalized railways.

Yard Calls Up
Reserves

London, June 1. Scotland Yard tonight called on about 250 "first reserve" policemen to report for special duties in London during the strike of railwaymen.

A further 150 are being "called up" in the provinces.

These men are former police regulars who have retired and volunteered to serve again if necessary.

Scotland Yard has also appealed for reinforcements from provincial centres to help traffic control in the capital.—Reuter.

The TUC efforts were spurned until tonight when the ASLEF said its President and Acting Secretary-General to Transport House. It was the first sign of hope since the strike started, raising hopes of at least a truce while wage negotiations resume.

HURRIES BACK HOME. The Chairman of the TUC, Mr. Charles Bebb, hurried home from a trade union conference and presided over the crucial meeting which sought to solve the stalemate.

Present were five other TUC experts from as many different unions—most of them prepared to plead with the railwaymen not to jeopardise the pay envelopes of their fellow workers.

The striking ASLEF union was represented by its President, Mr. Noel Pinches, and the Acting General Secretary, Mr. Arthur Hallowell.

Executive members of the non-striking National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) stood by at Euston ready to appear before the Union Council if needed.

The Union talks began with a backdrop of snowballing economic straits in a nation that depends on rail rather than truck and private car to move men and goods.

Britain's stock market, the most sensitive barometer of the country's economic tem-

perature, cautiously shook out of a two-day slump set off by the first impact of the rail strike and the Royal proclamation of a state of emergency.

"PIRATE" BUSES. Acting under the new emergency regulations, the Ministry of Transport today authorised non-licensed "pirate" buses to ply any routes they wished in London.

The Ministry of Labour ceased floodlighting London buildings tonight to conserve power.

The liner United States was three hours late in sailing from Southampton for New York because 700 passengers were late arriving from London by bus in lieu of boat trains.

Twenty buses ferried 800 passengers from London to Southampton to board the New York bound Queen Mary well ahead of her sailing time—8:30 a.m., GMT tomorrow.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders warned that a continuation of the rail and dock strikes "must inevitably undermine the motor industry's efforts to keep up its hard-won export records and high level production achievements."

Present raw material stocks have permitted factories to keep going so far, a spokesman said, "but manufacturers face the imminent cutting off of supplies of all kinds, ranging from steel and fuel to components."

LEADER'S STATEMENT. Stung by criticisms, the strike leader, Mr. Boby, said tonight before newscast and television cameras: "We are a reasonable body of men restrained, responsible and democratic. We are the last people to resort to drastic action and have given our best to avert the present strike action."

He said Sir Anthony Eden had not been strictly correct in declaring at the weekend that it was an inter-union dispute with the National Union of Railwaymen.

"We have at no time interfered with the negotiations of that union," he said.

"We are maintaining an old principle not an obsolete one—the principle that a man is entitled to a reward commensurate with his skill and with the responsibility attaching to his position."

Rolls Royce, famed manufacturer of motor cars and

airplane engines, announced today that overtime has been stopped at their Derby works. But the major difficulty was not expected for about three or four weeks.

MUST HURT EXPORTS. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said at present stocks of raw materials had enabled car factories to keep going without much dislocation. But the strike if prolonged, must inevitably undermine the industry's effort to keep up its export records.

Many firms have already been hit by the dock dispute which has kept ships idle in six English ports.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, after discussing the rail strike, went on today to tackle the dock stoppage which is caused by rivalry between two unions.

Postal Service Canceled. Ottawa, June 1. Canada's postal service is not accepting parcels for Britain because of the rail strike in the United Kingdom, the deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, announced today.

He said the order was issued to all postal districts in Canada early today.

"It will remain in effect until the British rail strike is settled or until British authorities make other delivery arrangements and advise they can handle parcels."

Ordinary mail to Britain is not affected.—Reuter.

They decided to tell the relatively small Stevedores Union, to which most of the dock strikes belong, that it must return members it has "poached" from the giant Transport and General Workers Union before any negotiations can take place. The Stevedores Union is striking to get representation on various dock committees which negotiate wages and conditions.

Today 19,628 dockers were idle.—France-Press, United Press and Reuter.

Limburg, Germany, June 1. Nineteen persons were killed today when a chartered bus filled with members of a Church women's club went out of control and sped down a steep hill at nearly 60 miles an hour.

At the bottom it ran off—the road, crashed into a tree and overturned.

The police said all the 44 passengers believed to be in the bus were either killed or injured. The driver, a member of the club, was among the injured.

The bus was going down a hill on a two-lane highway

near—the superhighway—50 miles south of Bonn when it went out of control, the police said. The entire left side of the bus was ripped open by the impact.

The passengers and driver all were members of the women's club affiliated with the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church in Xanten on the Lower Rhine.—United Press.

Another British Triumph

KANCHENJUNGA
CONQUERED

Darjeeling, June 2.

The British expedition led by Dr. Charles Evans has conquered Mount Kanchenjunga, the highest unclimbed mountain in the world.

The expedition stopped only a few feet from the summit of the 28,146-foot Himalayan peak in order to avoid offending the local Sikkimese people who believe their gods live there, according to mountaineering circles.

Disastrous
End
To Fishing
Jaunt

Singapore, June 1.

Two young British sailors, who are keen amateur fishermen, are not likely to forget their nocturnal fishing expedition in Singapore waters last night.

They are Eric Owens, 19, of 28 Pilot Street, West Hartlepool, and George Bernard Snelling, 19, of Edgeware, Middlesex, both from HMS Newfoundland, which is in drydock here.

As the result of their desire for a night's fishing while on leave in the city, a \$3,000 launch, owned by the United States Naval Attaché in Singapore is now at the bottom of the sea.

When Owens and Snelling inquired about hiring a boat for fishing "a Chinese man" at a seamen's club approached them and offered to hire them a fishing boat for \$10.

SPRUNG A LEAK. Little did the sailors suspect that the sleek, powerful launch in which they set out at 8 p.m. on Tuesday was the United States Attaché's vessel, Astaluna.

At about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, according to the story the two sailors have since told the authorities, the launch sprang a leak and sank near an island off Changi.

With the aid of two life-belts they managed to get into a rubber dinghy and there, nine hours later, they were found by a small coastal steamer in which they were brought back to Singapore. They were handed over to the marine police and then to the British naval authorities.—China Mail special.

Soviet-Japan
Talks

London, June 2.

Senior Japanese and Soviet diplomats meet again here today to complete arrangements for their full scale secret peace negotiations.

The two countries are still technically at war and there are many political issues between them.

Talks about concluding a peace treaty were initiated yesterday when Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, leader of the Japanese delegation, had a preliminary meeting with Mr. Jakob Malik, Soviet Ambassador here and head of his country's delegation.

They reached "complete agreement" about the procedure for conducting the negotiations expected to last some months, it was announced.

The real bargaining, not expected to begin until next week, will take place almost exclusively between the two diplomats. But they will call in advisers and treaty experts when necessary.—Reuter.

RAIL FARES UP

London, June 1.

British will have to pay more on their State-owned railways from next Sunday—when fares will rise by 7½ per cent. The British Transport Commission announced the increase recently to cover rising costs.—China Mail special.

New
Home Fleet
C-in-C
Named

London, June 2.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir John Eccles as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, the Admiralty announced today.

Sir John will also succeed Admiral Sir Michael Denny as Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Atlantic Command.

Sir John Eccles, formerly served as flag officer of the Australian fleet.

He is a qualified interpreter in Japanese.

As a junior officer in 1923, he was granted the "appreciation" of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for services rendered during the Japanese earthquake of that year.

During the last war Sir John was mentioned in despatches for gallantry and skill during operations in collaboration with the United States fleet in the capture of Okinawa.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires
Demonstration

Buenos Aires, June 1.

A demonstration occurred outside the Cathedral here today after a religious service held in connection with the Government withdrawal of all sacred statues from schools and public offices.

Fourteen people were arrested, including the editor of the paper La Moneda, on charges of breach of the peace.

In the province of Cordoba, after Mass in the Church of Villa Maria, a large group of young persons collected, singing hymns, and demanding the return of religious teaching in schools.

A leader of the Catholic Action movement, Ernesto Pedraza, who was in the crowd, was arrested with several others. All were later released.—France-Press.

Flew Plane
Semi-Conscious

Brisbane, June 1.

A 22-year-old American pilot landed here safely today after flying his Thunderbolt more than 1,000 miles in a semi-conscious condition.

La Bill Miller was one of four pilots who flew into the Amberley airbase from New Zealand today in the Thunderbolt flight.

La Miller suffered an attack of the "bends" when the seal of his cockpit gave and released the internal pressure of his plane. He had refuelled from a super-Fortress tanker over the sea.

He remained sufficiently conscious to bring his plane along to Amberley with the others in his flight. Col. H. M. McClelland "talked" the young pilot down when they reached Amberley.—United Press.

Bewi
AUTOMAT

BERIRAM

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SHIRO

Europeanisation Should Be More Energetic

Mayer New
Steel Chief



Messina, June 1. Former French Premier René Mayer was tonight chosen President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

M. Mayer was approved by the Foreign Ministers of the six Coal and Steel Pool countries to succeed Jean Monnet, also of France, whose official term of office came to an end last February.—France-Press.

Oxford Accused Of Breaking A Trust

Oxford, June 1. Oxford University authorities have been accused here of breaking a trust—under which money was raised in India—by giving approval to the building of an oriental institute.

Mr H. T. Lambick, a fellow of Oriel College, said the oriental institute would involve the destruction or mutilation of the existing Indian Institute for which money had been raised in India.

He said the proposal to which the Congregation, the university's governing body yesterday gave approval, would have a bad effect on public opinion in India and Pakistan.

Professor G. R. Driver, Professor of Semitic Philology, spoke of the decline in Indian studies at Oxford during the past 20 years. He said it might be caused by the unsuitable Indian Institute.

CONSULTED The successors to those who gave money to found the Indian Institute had been consulted and were not unfavourable to the proposals for an oriental institute.

After the Congregation had approved a decree allocating a site for the oriental institute, a resolution was passed containing a clause ending present restriction on the use of the Indian Institute.

A condition was that proper provision is made for Indian studies in the oriental institute.—China Mail Special.

MONNET ADVOCATES ADDITIONAL BODIES

Messina, June 1.

Vital problems concerning the further integration of Europe will be discussed at the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Pool which opened here today.

President of the Pool's High Authority, M. Jean Monnet, one of the chief architects of European integration, resigned from his post last winter but was asked by the member countries to remain in office until a successor was nominated.

M. Monnet wants a more energetic Europeanisation and would like to see the creation of additional European bodies. He is reported to be in favour of the creation of a European atomic community and also a European transport pool. These bodies would be responsible to the Parliament of the European Coal and Steel Community and would be controlled by the Community's Court of Justice.

The information service of the Coal and Steel Pool has just issued a statement by M. Monnet in which he sums up his views on the movement towards the unification of Europe.

M. Monnet states "once again, we are at a point when we realise that the standard of living in Europe cannot be maintained and improved unless the nations of Europe go a step further towards the achievement of their unity."

FORM TO TAKE

"It is for the governments and parliaments of our countries to decide what form this further progress shall take, and which sectors are to be progressively taken into the economic unity of Europe."

"Whatever methods are ultimately selected, the work which we, the common institutions and the governments, have accomplished together, and the experience which we have gained, have laid the first concrete foundations for European Federation, and opened the way to the United States of Europe."

It is the Benelux countries which are proposing at the current conference which is expected to last two days, the creation of atomic energy and transport pools.

The proposed European atomic energy community is aimed at pooling the atomic resources of "Little Europe" for peaceful purposes. In addition to having the support of M. Monnet, the Benelux scheme has the backing of Italy. France has accepted the Benelux proposals as a basis for

discussion. But it seems that the French Government considers that the setting up of new "specialised" supranational authorities should be treated with the utmost caution.

COUNTER PROPOSALS

Reliable Bonn sources indicate that the Federal German Government intends to submit counter proposals to the conference of Foreign Ministers.

These proposals contain the basic principles of the Benelux project but rule out all supranational elements. The same Bonn sources state that Germany would be in favour of inter-governmental agreements on transport and customs and social policies and would be opposed to the creation of new institutions except with regard to nuclear energy.

Coal and Steel Pool observers state that under these conditions two possible solutions face the Foreign Ministers' conference. Either the conference (despite certain divergences of views) reaches an agreement in principle and gives an "ad hoc" conference a precise mandate to draft treaties required for further European integration.

Or the conference calls on a committee of experts or delegates to continue the study of these problems and merely move towards a simple co-operation between governments.

Out of the decision reached by the Foreign Ministers in this respect, it will be seen to what extent and in what way the six member governments of "Little Europe" mean to proceed to further European integration.—France-Press.

TERRORISTS PAY FOR KILLING COMRADE

Kuala Lumpur, June 1. The Malayan Communist Party is paying dearly for the execution of a terrorist who is alleged to have wavered from the cause.

A terrorist found guilty by his platoon leader of wavering was stabbed to death in the jungle of Kedah in South Pahang, east-central Malaya. Four days later one member of the Communist 32nd Platoon became disgusted with the Communist "justice" and surrendered to the Kedah Police post. Information he provided led to the launching of an operation which resulted in eight terrorists surrendering, five killed and two captured.

25-MAN GANG

An official release said that North Rhodesian troops were chasing the remainder of the 25-man gang.

In the several battles which started from May 12 between North Rhodesian troops and the terrorists, one British officer was killed.

The gang split up into two groups after one of the battles and one of the two groups moved into the gold mining area of Raub. Ten days later a series of surrenders, kills and captures occurred.

One of the surrendered terrorists with severe wounds on his arm told security forces he had slashed the assistant platoon commander and two other terrorists later attacked him with knives.—United Press.

Aga Khan In London



The Aga Khan seen with the Begum is pictured at London Airport on one of his regular visits to England. On this occasion he made the visit specially to see his horse Hades II run in the Derby.—Express Photo.

NO GERMAN BID FOR UN Will Wait Till Sure Of Admission

New York, June 1.

Herr Felix von Eckardt, the West German Government's new permanent observer at the United Nations, today paid a formal call on Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, and talked of Germany's wider global interests as the result of the recent attainment of sovereignty.

Herr von Eckardt, who succeeds Dr Hans E. Riesser as permanent observer, was asked afterwards if his Government would make a new bid for United Nations membership.

He replied that Germany would not make any kind of bid until they were sure they would be admitted.

CORDIAL TALK

Herr von Eckardt and Mr Hammarskjöld talked privately for about 30 minutes. Afterwards the German representative said that the conversation had been extremely cordial.

He said Mr Hammarskjöld had explained the difference between observers and representatives of member states, but added that the United Nations was extremely interested in its relationships with the Federal Republic.

He added that the Secretary-General had expressed himself as eager to have close contacts since the Federal Republic had an important role to play in present day events.

Herr von Eckardt said they had discussed United Nations

problems, particularly with regard to disarmament. He said he had pointed out the great interest which Dr Konrad Adenauer, the German Chancellor, had in the disarmament question.

Herr von Eckardt added: "With the conclusion of the London and Paris treaties the picture has become wider for Germany. It will be the task of the German observer, in his reporting to his Government, to take into account this more global interest and to deal with things which, during the period of occupation, were in the background of the German perspective."

Herr von Eckardt said that he would attend the forthcoming 10th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations in San Francisco, but because it was concerned in the arrangements which the Big Four Foreign Ministers were expected to make for the later meeting of the heads of government.—Reuter.

Handshake Causes Stir

Bangkok, June 1. Reports that Thai school children are to be taught to shake hands and discard the traditional Eastern "wai" greeting, caused a stir in the Press here.

Reasons given for discarding the wai were that it was old fashioned and that if people started shaking hands in Western style they would become more modern in their outlook.

The wai greeting consists of pressing the palms of the hands together in front of the body. Greeting a superior, the hands are held level with the forehead; for an inferior they are down on the chest.

One leading article said that the official who gave the order for shaking hands must have been drunk at the time.—China Mail Special.

RESCUED CREW IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, June 1. The Japanese master and a crew of 44 of the ss Semiramis, which ran aground in the Bay of Bengal on May 22, arrived here today aboard the Choy Sang which took them off on May 29.

They are to spend 10 days here before returning to Japan. An enquiry is to be held here shortly to investigate why the Semiramis ran aground. At the time the ship, bound from Calcutta to Singapore, was carrying 7,000 tons of coal.

The ship belongs to the Miyachi Steamship Company of Kobe and was chartered by the Eastern Steamship Company, Calcutta.—France-Press.

MOHAMMED ALI BOWS TO WOMEN

Karachi, June 1.

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Ali, today yielded to the clamour of his country's women and announced that a national commission to study Pakistan's marriage laws would be immediately appointed.

The Prime Minister, who set off a fresh wave of demands for reform from many women's leaders when he married a second wife in April, said in a broadcast over Pakistan radio today that the commission would be composed of both men and women. It will report back within six months.

The commission, said Mr Ali, will "examine existing marriage and family laws in order to ascertain the extent to which abuses are prevalent and to devise ways and means of affording protection of the rights of women in accordance with the tenets of Islam."

The marriage of the 45-year-old Premier to his 26-year-old

Canadian-born social secretary, Miss Aliyah Saadi, took place quietly and without previous announcement in Beirut when the Premier was returning from a diplomatic mission to Europe.

STRONG PROTESTS

The announcement of the wedding five days later drew strong protests from professional and other women's organisations in Pakistan who condemn polygamy.

But many political and religious leaders sternly upheld the right of a Muslim to have up to four wives at a time providing he treats them with "justice and equity."

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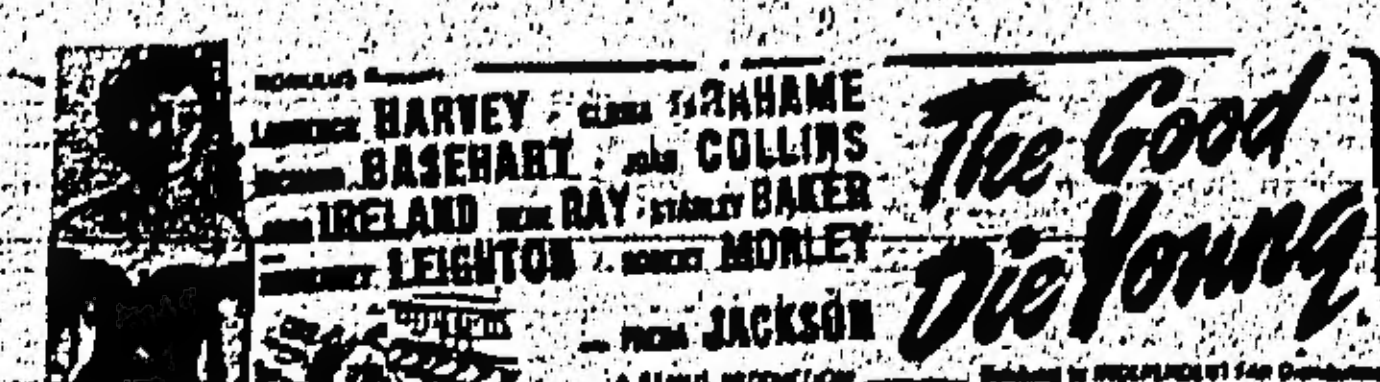
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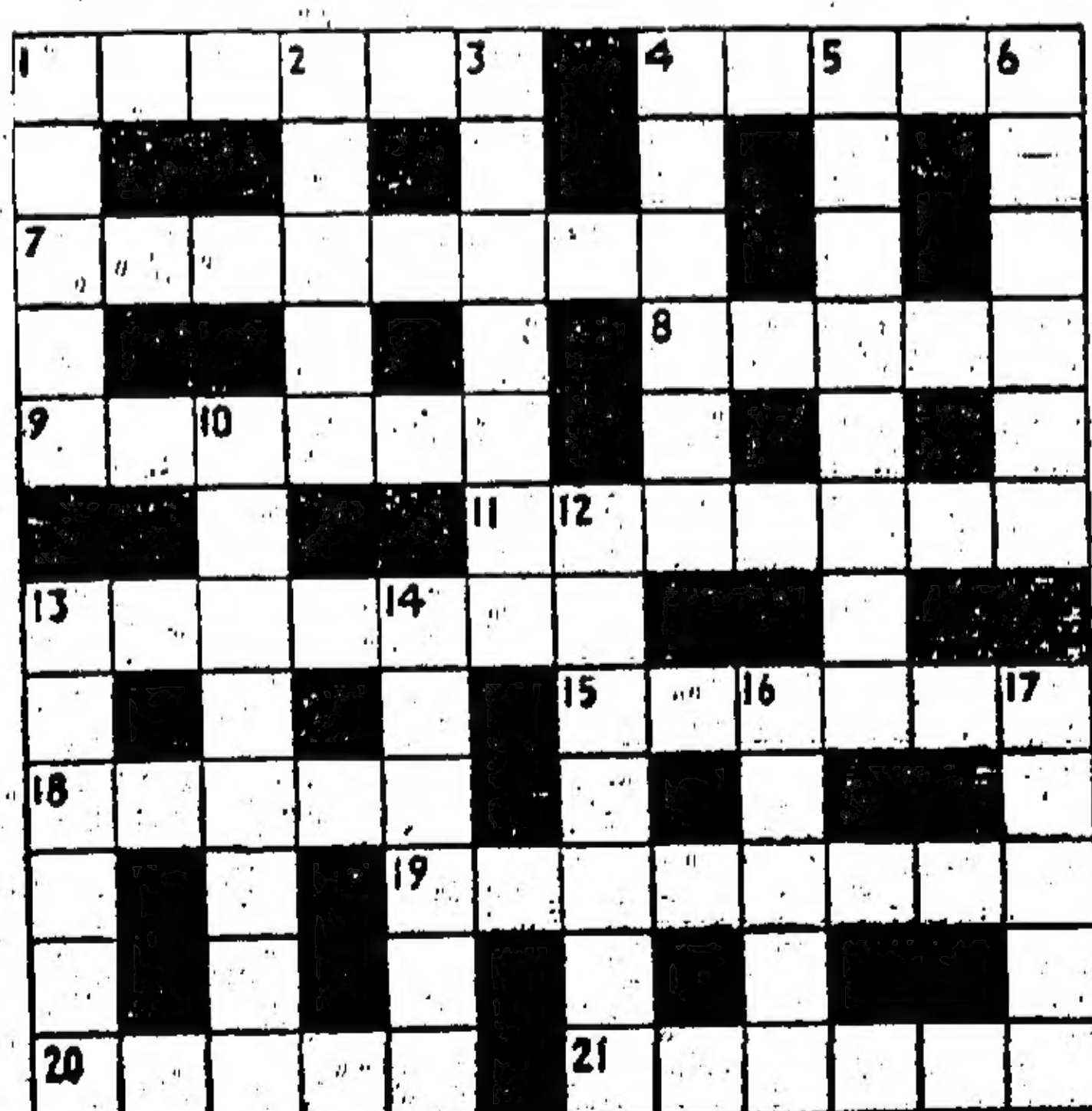
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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Entertained (6).
 - Lees (5).
 - Introduction (8).
 - Distribute (5).
 - Floor covering (6).
 - Attempted (7).
 - Struggle (7).
 - Escaped from (8).
 - Cook (5).
 - Lively (8).
 - Savoury (5).
 - Come out (6).
- DOWN
- Savoury jelly (5).
 - Acute (5).
 - Discusses (7).
 - Fears (6).
 - Used (5).
 - Expressed (8).
 - Flinders (8).
 - Barren (7).
 - Vegetable (6).
 - Property (6).
 - Custom (5).
 - Trick (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Alps, 4 Treason, 8 Pure, 9 Lido, 10 Avoided, 11 Once, 12 Peck, 14 Taverna, 17 Arise, 18 Capor, 22 Tremble, 26 Mere, 27 Undo, 28 Contend, 29 Unit, 30 Gear, 31 Steered, 32 Shed, Down: 2 Loller, 3 Spooks, 4 Tract, 5 Reveal, 6 Abide, 7 Ocean, 12 Part, 13 Cite, 15 Ripe, 16 Sire, 18 Flunge, 20 Amours, 21 Emerge, 22 Boost, 24 Metre, 25 Ended.

The STOWAWAY FROM RIO

I STOOD for a moment on deck, gazing at Guanabara Bay as the liner left Rio Harbour. I was returning from a tour in Brazil which I had made to gather material for a book.

The bay with its hundred isles, the two gigantic rocks that rose sheer out of the water, the distant line of the majestic Serra do Mar Mountains made a scene of grandeur, I reflected, that was a fitting end to my travel adventure.

Ship was full

How little did I foresee, as I turned to go below, that adventure of a startling and unpleasant nature was just about to begin.

I was disappointed in my cabin. Although I had booked it only at the last moment, I had not expected to be allotted an inner cabin, with no port-holes, no wardrobe and very little space. With some misgivings I hurried to the purser's office.

At first he looked doubtful about my request. The ship was full, and he could not give me other accommodation. Then he looked through the sailing list and exclaimed: "There is one empty stateroom on A Deck. It was cancelled only half an hour before we sailed, and will be empty for the voyage. I can arrange for you to have that."

"But a stateroom is so expensive," I objected.

Don't move

"Not in this case. The change-over won't cost you any extra." And this most benevolent of pursers called a steward to collect my luggage from D Deck and take it to my new quarters.

They were roomy, luxurious, with a writing desk, easy chairs, a large wardrobe and—oh, joy—a private bathroom. As I began to unpack I congratulated myself on my good luck. Then I heard a movement which made me turn sharply. I was looking into the barrel of a 450 Wbley Service revolver.

DID IT HAPPEN?

• This story—another in the series of FACT or FICTION tales by famous writers—might have happened. Or is it simply a tall story? Tomorrow the answer will be published.

The man behind it was staring at me fiercely; there was menace in his tones as he muttered:

"Don't move... don't call out or... he finished the sentence by slightly raising the revolver.

Admittedly, I felt too paralysed with fear to do either.

"Lock the door," he now commanded. He kept me covered as I obeyed.

He indicated a chair. "Now sit down."

A flash of anger momentarily quenched my alarm. "I will not sit down. I want to know what you are doing here—in my cabin."

"It isn't yours. It was booked for me. What do you mean by changing quarters after sailing? That's the one thing I hadn't reckoned on."

I studied him. But for the cold determined glint in his eyes he had a sensitive intelligent face. Then with a flash of intuition I sensed that he was as afraid of me as I was of him; but I knew

by FLORENCE A. KILPATRICK

MRS. KILPATRICK, the humorous writer and novelist, with more than 40 novels, seven plays and innumerable articles to her credit, has a series of books, Paradise Ltd., like this story, was based on her travels in Brazil. But perhaps her best-known series is the "Elizabeth" books, some of which have been broadcast by the BBC. She is married to a former editor and writer. They have two daughters.



there and one night we went out on a sightseeing tour through the lowest quarters of the city. We were going through one of the dark narrow alleys when we came upon two men having a fight. One of them went down. I saw the other raise his hand. He had a knife.

"He made off as I ran forward, and when I bent over the poor devil lying in the gutter, I saw that he was dead. And then at the end of the deserted alley some excited gesticulating men appeared.

"The police are coming. We mustn't be mixed up in this," my friend said. He dragged me by the arm and we began to run. Only when we got safely to his house did I discover that to his house I had slipped from my breast pocket. It contained letters bearing my name and the address of my hotel.

The assassin

"My friend was appalled at the danger I was in. 'They will get you for murder,' he said. 'You don't know the Brazilian police as I do. You must hide here until I can get you away.'

"The next day they were on my track. The papers were full of the search for 'the English assassin.' Things looked ugly for me. Then my friend had an ingenious idea for getting me out of the country. He booked a stateroom on this ship. Then half an hour before she sailed, he cancelled the booking.

"Disguised, I strolled on board on the pretext of seeing friends off. There is always a big crowd on sailing days, and, unnoticed, I slipped down to this cabin. I had a suitcase with rations that would last me the voyage, a bed and a bathroom, a wardrobe in

the wardrobe in the bathroom at night and conceal myself in the wardrobe by day. I was to act as cover for him and keep a look-out. He said I had been sent to him by Providence. If so, Providence had done me a very bad turn.

That voyage was a nightmare experiment. Apart from the fear of what would happen to my reputation if it was discovered that I was sheltering a man in my cabin, the consequences of such a case haunted me. But he was always so humble and grateful I pitied him.

Whenever I could, I got supplements to his iron rations. I ordered an enormous breakfast to be served in my cabin. I brought fruit from the table. I had tea served on deck, which

There was menace in his tones as he muttered: "Don't move... don't call out or... he finished the sentence by slightly raising the revolver.

which I could hide during the day. I was the newest form of stowaway."

His manner was so convincing I could not doubt him. "Now you know everything you won't give me up?" he pleaded.

"You can't expect me to help you," I began.

"But you wouldn't let me down when my life is in danger," he said. He began to urge, to plead, finally to implore. I have never known anyone with such a compelling personality. But his desperation made him eloquent. He shattered my objections one by one, and I think half hypnotised me—otherwise how could I have agreed to share the cabin with him for the rest of the voyage?

Much travelled

He was to sleep in the bathroom at night and conceal himself in the wardrobe by day. I was to act as cover for him and keep a look-out. He said I had been sent to him by Providence. If so, Providence had done me a very bad turn.

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Whenever I could, I got supplements to his iron rations. I ordered an enormous breakfast to be served in my cabin. I brought fruit from the table. I had tea served on deck, which



Drawing by Koolman

gave me an opportunity to clear every plate on the table before me.

His gratitude for these attentions was touching. Once, as a child, I had secretly sheltered and tended in an outhouse a stray kitten that I had been forbidden to bring into the house.

It must be admitted that in some dim way the stowaway reminded me of that kitten in looking to me for care and protection.

The anxiety, the hours spent in confined quarters, began to tell on him. He grew haggard and drawn. To take his mind off his agonising position, I would encourage him to talk to me.

He was well read and much travelled, and had I not been so worried and fearful I should have found him a most interesting companion. But my relief when the end of the voyage was in sight was insatiable.

Final plans

I had by then got into the habit of starting if anyone addressed me, and of looking nervously over my shoulder. Had it lasted much longer I might have had a nervous breakdown.

I asked him what his final plans were.

"I'm going to disappear the night before we arrive," he said. "My friend in Rio has arranged for a chap to pick me up in a motor boat."

I was puzzled. "Your friend's arrangements seem to be most comprehensive. Aren't you taking an unnecessary risk?"

"It's at least one risk which doesn't involve you," he replied. "I can never forget what you've done for me. Knowing you, too, has meant so much. You have enriched my life."

On the morning the liner docked I awoke to find the bathroom where he slept was empty. My stowaway had slipped away in the night.

Master-mind

I never met him again. But I heard of him. I saw his picture, too, in the papers, where he was described as "the master-mind of a dangerous band of crooks." His latest exploit concerned the loss sustained by the Bolivian Mines Syndicate of a certain pocket of diamonds during the transit of the stones to Rio from Mato Grosso.

Without my help he might never have succeeded in getting the diamonds out of the country. How clearly now I understand his meaning when he said I had "enriched his life." At all events the rogue had a sense of humour!

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this panel by you until tomorrow when the answer will be given—with another story in this series by...

BERNARD MILES

Did yesterday's story "The First and the Last," by Edward Hymme, actually happen? The answer is: NO

DON IDDON'S DIARY

Americans Weren't Even Pretending To Be Neutral

New York. THE Students' Public Opinion Poll telephoned me the day before the polling and asked: "Who is going to win the British election?"

This was the fourth time I had been asked the question in as many hours by pollsters and commentators. Even the Housewives' League seemed determined to get a forecast. I had calls from something called the Society for Political Knowledge.

To all the callers I said: "Eden and the Conservatives will win and I guess the majority at 57."

There had been polls and surveys here for weeks. Do not let anyone tell you that the Americans were not intensely interested in the results of the British election. They were absorbed in "Plain Man's Guides to Westminster," "ABCs of the British Election," and "Whichall's" and the "White House" pamphlets.

They were also very partisan. Very few people I met wanted the Labour Party to win, and I don't know of a single newspaper which would have welcomed a Labour victory.

And betting

THERE was no pretence at neutrality, except in Washington, where White House and State Department officials were saying: "Of course, the British election has absolutely nothing to do with us, just as American Presidential elections have absolutely nothing to do with the British." No one was deceived by this.

On Broadway there was a fair amount of betting on the election. Bookies were giving 5-1 on the Conservatives.

In Toots Shor at the bar I saw a man plunk down a \$50 bill on the Conservatives winning.

There were election arguments in the fancy saloons around town and in the dives on Third Avenue, underneath the rusty elevated railway.

American coverage of the election has been comprehensive. Apart from the resident American correspondents in Great Britain, teams of American political reporters have toured the country. There have been long dispatches from the provinces and Scotland and

Wales as well as from London. American columnists travelled to Tredgar and gave us close-ups of Aneurin Bevan, they travelled to Warwick and X-rayed Sir Anthony Eden. Although naturally most newspaper space went to Eden, Bevan, who is known here as Britain's bad boy, a deep-dyed Red who is allegedly anti-American, was professed and dissected at length.

Americans were amused by the gingerly decorum way the Conservative and Labour Parties used television.

I am told that the President and Secretary Dulles are having difficulty trying to decide where the Big Four conference should be held.

Russia's proposal of Vienna hasn't aroused any enthusiasm, and Lugano, which Britain suggested, did not have enough hotels. Stockholm may be the choice.

Mrs Hobby

BEFORE the President leaves the United States he will probably reorganise his Cabinet. Mrs. Oreta Cup Hobby, who is Minister for Health, Education and Welfare, is responsible for the distribution of the Salk anti-polio vaccine, is to be replaced, although the excuse will be that the lady is needed back home in Texas.

Mrs. Hobby, a relentlessly ambitious woman, recently made the unfortunate statement: "No one could have foreseen the public demand for the vaccine."

There is an acridulous poem going around entitled "Words to a Lady in Distress for Doing Nothing or Even Less."

The rate of polio vaccine inoculations in New York City has now slipped to 69 percent.

The President has made scarcely any changes in his Cabinet since he took office, unlike President Truman, who was constantly hiring and firing and had three Secretaries of State.

Mr. Truman, very sprightly and ebullient, seems to have recovered completely from his serious operation of a year ago. He has almost completed his memoirs, for which he receives approximately a million dollars (he has been awarded out).

Not long ago the ex-President wrote a music criticism for the Saturday Review of Literature and the publisher claimed that these were the first words that the ex-President had written for publication since he left the White House.

This is not so. Mr. Truman wrote an article for the Daily Mail before his Coronation, after I had gone to Kansas City to see him.

Broadway boom

THERE is a boom on Broadway. Twelve new pictures have opened in less than a week and the theatre district is thriving.

Mouria Lympny gave a party for Myrna Loy the other night and I dropped in to say hello. Miss Loy is as pert and plump as when she played opposite William Powell in the "Thin Man" series.

I also saw Joan Crawford at the Plaza. They say of Joan: "The word 'star' was made for her."

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HONGKONG KOWLOON

'I'M NOT SULKING,' SAYS SALK

By Hugh Dundas

Washington. IF there is one man in the United States who has complete faith in the Salk anti-polio vaccine that man is Dr. Jonas E. Salk.

Washington was being swept by emotion over reports of children contracting polio after having injections of the vaccine.

So when I flew up to Pittsburgh I expected to find at least the echo of this conviction in the research department of the medical school where Dr. Salk and his associates developed the serum.

But only one thing worries Dr. Salk and his friends. It is the amount of time wasted in what they call "all this belly-boo."

I was met by a young man whose full-time job for the moment is to guard Dr. Salk from outside distractions so that he can make up lost time on his work.

He passed on a message from the doctor, who regretted he could not talk to me. For a few days he was allowing nothing to take him from his work in the laboratories.

SO—FORWARD!

What work? Was he checking the vaccine?

Checking? No! At present the work is all concerned with further developments. No going back over old ground.

Dr. Salk is not content with the 80 to 90 percent effectiveness of the vaccine as it is. He thinks he can make it 100 percent. And that is what he is working on now.

A middle-aged, middle-height man with the face and shoulders of a boxer came into the room. It was Dr. William S. McElroy, Dean of Pittsburgh's Medical School and, next only to Dr. Salk himself, the man who has done most to win the fight against polio.

He sat down beside me and pulled out a packet of cigarettes which he chain-smoked through-out a 45-minute talk.

"Tell me honestly," I said, "is Dr. Salk really unperturbed? Is he perfectly confident? Is it true he is going ahead with his work as though nothing had happened?"

"Or is he hiding, taking refuge among his test tubes?"

There was not a moment's hesitation about the answer. "I can promise you this," said Dr. McElroy. "Salk is not depressed. He knows the vaccine is all right."

He never claimed he had finished the job, of course. Salk's only concern all along has been that things might be done prematurely.

"All he wants now is to be left alone so that he can get back into the lab. Take it from me, he's not worried. And not a bit."

WHOSE FAULT?

The dean stubbed out a cigarette and immediately lit another with a big lighter. "The thing is following the usual pattern," he said. "Insulin, sulphadiazine, penicillin, even diphtheria anti-toxin—you take years to develop these things. Then the process goes out to the manufacturers, and you get setbacks."

I asked Dr. McElroy if he thought that faulty vaccine could be responsible.

Possibly, but it was much more likely that the children had polio already when they were injected—in which case the vaccine was useless.

Manufacturers could be at fault, of course. All Dr. McElroy knew was that the vaccine used by Dr. Salk was safe—perfectly safe. And any other vaccine manufactured and checked in precisely the same way was equally safe.

Someone came in and reminded Dr. McElroy he was expected at a meeting. "Oh, let them talk without me for the time," he said.

And another cigarette went into the ashtray, another came out of the packet. In his cell voice he went on talking about medical research.

About Jenner and the troubles he had with the smallpox vaccine nearly 200 years ago. About his friend Alexander Fleming—"If he were here he would agree it is following the usual pattern."

And Jonas E. Salk?

"He came here in 1947," said Dr. McElroy. "He came with a modest salary and nothing but faith and my support. I set him

up in business in some spare space. I knew about in a municipal hospital.

"I persuaded a fund to put up the money, and left him to get on with it. That's my system here."

'THE PROOF'

He got up to go. "If people in Britain think there is something wrong with the vaccine,"

he said, "tell them they are wrong."

"If they want proof they can find it in the Empire. Canadians who manufacture the stuff in Government laboratories in Toronto are going calmly ahead with their programme. They are not worried. Tell them that."

In the plane on the way back to Washington I thought: I'm glad I made this trip. When the time comes for my children to have an inoculation I will take them along not only with confidence but eagerly.

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"If they want

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Two British Pairs Enter Women's Doubles Semi-Final

Paris, June 1.

It was Doubles day in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here today and the Americans dominated the Men's event.

But the Women's was notable for the entry to the semi-final of two British pairs who could meet in the final.

They were Angela Mortimer and Angela Buxton, who defeated South Africa's Dora Killian and Mrs Redick Smith; and Shirley Bloomer and Patricia Ward, who knocked out a German team of Mrs Collmer and Mrs Vogler.

Australia with Betty Penrose, their Singles Champion, and M. Carter and the United States (Mrs Beverly Baker-Fleitz and Darlene Hard) complete the semi-final round.

The United States hold a particularly strong hand in the Men's event with the two all-American teams. Vic Seixas and Tony Trabert and Patty Budge and Hamilton Richardson among the last four.

Britain's last pair in the Mixed Doubles, Bobby Wilson and Shirley Bloomer, were beaten in the quarter-finals after a good fight against Luis Ayala (Chile) and Miss J. Staley (Australia).

Slow to start, the British pair lost the opening set but levelled at set all only to falter against the cross-court shots of Ayala (Australia).

Motor Sports
Club Gynkhana
On Sunday

What will probably be the final sporting event in the Motor Sports Club's 1954/55 calendar is due to be held next Sunday afternoon (June 5) and will take the form of a Motor Car Gymkhana.

For this the Club has been fortunate in securing the use of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force Headquarters at Happy Valley, by kind consent of Lieut. Col. Newbery Dunn, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force.

This spacious asphalted enclosure is ideal for the series of driving tests which is being planned by the Organising Messrs Alan Gates and Peter Ferry. The area available for manoeuvring is considerably greater than hitherto obtained for such occasions by the MSC, HK, and there is ample scope for somewhat more ambitious tests on the lines of those encountered in Europe.

The Driving Tests held at Messrs Bireley's Factory last year, which produced a record attendance of competitors and spectators alike, provided ample evidence of the popularity of this kind of event. It is therefore anticipated that this Gymkhana will receive equally enthusiastic support. It has previously been shown that the family hack, harnessed effectively, is just as likely a winner as a super-sports. Hence there is no reason why this meeting should not see a full turnout of members, bringing the Club's season of sporting activities to a raising close.

Competitors are asked to gather at the Royal Hongkong Defence Force H.Q. in ample time to allow proceedings to start at 2.30 p.m. sharp. It is expected that the afternoon's entertainment will last about two hours.

Members, their wives and their guests will be allowed use of the bar and other facilities at the Defence Force H.Q. during the afternoon. Covered seating will be available for the comfort of spectators at various vantage points.

NORTH ENGLAND
TENNIS RESULTS

Manchester, June 1.
The following were the results of matches played here today in the North England Lawn Tennis tournament.

Third Round: R. Krishnan (India) beat G. Graessle (Britain) 6-2, 6-2; N. Kumar (India) beat R. Dabbs (Britain) by 6-1, 6-1; Stewart (USA) beat W. Knight (Britain) 6-4, 6-2; Fontana (Canada) beat G. Shea (United States) by 6-0, 4-6, 7-5; Mortimer (Britain) beat J. Tattersall (Britain) 6-0, 6-2; Jaroslavsky (Egypt) beat M. Brown (Britain) in a second round match by 6-0, 6-1. In the Women's Singles third round, Miss Louise Brough (United States) beat Miss Harrison (Britain) 6-0 and 6-2; Miss L. Feltz (USA) beat Miss V. Lewis (Britain) 12-10 and 6-2.

In the fourth round, Doris Hart (United States) beat Miss J. Forbes (South Africa) 6-0, 6-1.—France-Press.

READY FOR WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS



Pictured on arrival in London are the American tennis stars Miss Doris Hart and Miss Louise Brough ready for this year's Wimbledon Championships (June 20-July 2). These two experienced players are expected to reach the final of the Women's Singles. Miss Doris Hart was last year's runner-up to Miss Maureen Connolly, who has since relinquished her title.—London Express Service.

TEST MATCHES

It's Never An Easy Task For Selectors To Pick England's Team

By DENIS COMPTON

Who will be in the England team to play South Africa in the first Test, which starts at Nottingham on June 9?

The selectors—G. O. Allen, Brian Sellers, Leslie Ames, Wilfred Wooller and captain Len Hutton will meet to pick the team.

With the many candidates in the running this is never easy, but the selectors' task has been made much more difficult this year because of the weather.

Batsmen have not found a chance to run into form, and bowlers have received a guide to the form they are likely to produce against batsmen on the easy-paced pitches on which Test matches are generally played.

Well as many bowlers have used the damp turf, recent performances can scarcely offer a guide to the form they are likely to produce against batsmen on the easy-paced pitches on which Test matches are generally played.

One poster for the selectors might be to decide between Johnny Wardle, that very talented Yorkshire left-arm spinner and hitter, and his Surrey counterpart, Tony Lock.

Further, John has been bowling the "chimpanzee" left-handers off-break to a right-handed batsman—and googly with increasing effect.

In the absence of a top-class right-arm leg spinner, he could be invaluable to England with this type of bowling.

There is much the same problem in choosing an off-break bowler. Is it to be Bob Appleyard on Jim Laker? In fast bowling the issue is also open.

With Trevor Bailey almost certain to fill one place as a seam bowler, room probably will not exist for more than two of the several other fine new ball bowlers in the running.

The Surrey pair, Alec Bedser (note how he still whips out the early batsmen) and Peter Loader, and the faster men, Brian Statham, Freddie Trueman and

Frank Tyson, have all been among the wickets.

Should the selectors decide to bank on the fastest bowling the choice between Statham, Trueman, and Tyson could be as absorbing a three-cornered contest as anything in the General Election.

Tremendous though the results of Tyson and Statham were in Australia, who can say whether both will be good enough to keep Freddie Trueman out of the reckoning in England?

Similarly some batsmen excel in countries where the pitches are usually hard and dry but achieve little in England. The opposite applies equally well.

I know many people believe that the team which retained the Ashes in the winter should be good enough for the forthcoming series, but to ignore the claims of others would be foolish.

In batting, for instance, the competition for places is obvious.

I am only too conscious of the fact that several of the side recently in Australia are still waiting to make a decent score. Yet most batsmen are in the same boat!

General Bridgeford, executive officer of the Olympic Organising Committee, today called upon all Australians to back Melbourne's preparations for the 1956 Games "lest we become the laughing stock of the world."

"The 1956 Games will be most important in world history," Gen. Bridgeford said in an address at the Australian Institute of Public Relations.

"They could contribute more than any other single event to lesser world tensions and show the nations of the world that all can contribute harmoniously."

Gen. Bridgeford said he believed the Games would be among the best ever staged but urged the entire country to support preparations for the event.

"I never would prophesy that the Melbourne Games will be the greatest ever, but I do promise they will be universally accepted as successful," he said. "Melbourne is the custodian of the national honour. Australia will be judged by the world. Every Australian from the top leaders to the man in the street must shed his cloak of apathy and get behind the Games."

General Bridgeford said that Australia would support the Olympic creed of non-discrimination. He said great numbers of Melbourne citizens have specifically requested that

SIR STANLEY CHANGES HIS TUNE

"Play To Win," Says England's Soccer Boss

By ERIC NICHOLLS

The Hungarians said it. The Uruguayans demonstrated it. Now Britain's own soccer boss, Sir Stanley Rous has climbed aboard the wagon. "We must play to win," announced Sir Stanley on his return from watching England's weak-kneed performances in France, Spain and Portugal.

Strange coming from a man who for years, in common with his fellow British sporting chiefs, has been adopting the age-old attitude: "Play the game, chaps. We don't mind if we lose. We are playing for fun anyway." In short what was good enough for grandpapa is good enough for me.

Wasn't it Sir Stanley who blandly announced "losing is just part of the fun" on the eve of the England-Hungary affair at Wembley?

Having seen England's team-building snipped in the proverbial bud by those "ever-so-naughty" Continentals, Sir Stanley has, I am pleased to say, changed his tune.

"This tour," he says, "has once more shown us the difference in style and strategy between British teams and those from countries where they have Ministers of Sport, and rate nationalism and winning for their country as paramount factors in their attitude to games."

Now he tells us: "If we are to continue to play these matches we will have to learn to play in such a way as to win them."

Now he tells us: "The training methods and preparation are more intense than ours, and some national teams show great emotionalism on the field. The charging and tackling which has characterised British teams is no longer enough to offset the methods of Continental opponents."

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Time Table
For Ski
Olympics

Montreux, June 1.
The Organising Committee of the 1956 Winter Olympics, to be held at Cortina, Dornes (Italy), has finally approved the following time-table for the different Olympic events:

Thursday, January 28, Opening of the Games.
January 27-30 Kilometres race—Women's Giant Slalom, January 28—Women's 10 kilometres race, January 29—Men's Giant Slalom and Jump Combine, January 30—15 kilometres and Women's Slalom.

February 1—Women's three times 5 kilometres relay and Women's downhill, February 2-30 kilometres race, February 3—Men's downhill, February 4—Men's four times 10 kilometres relay, February 5—Special jump and closing of the Games.

These dates were announced to the 20th International Skiing Congress in Montreux tonight by M. Onoglio, Chairman of the Italian Ski Federation.—France-Press.

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General Bridgeford Ask
Australians To Back
Melbourne Stadium

Sydney, June 1.

Lt-General William Bridgeford, executive officer of the Olympic Organising Committee, today called upon all Australians to back Melbourne's preparations for the 1956 Games "lest we become the laughing stock of the world."

"The 1956 Games will be most important in world history," Gen. Bridgeford said in an address at the Australian Institute of Public Relations.

"They could contribute more than any other single event to lesser world tensions and show the nations of the world that all can contribute harmoniously."

Gen. Bridgeford said he believed the Games would be among the best ever staged but urged the entire country to support preparations for the event.

"I never would prophesy that the Melbourne Games will be the greatest ever, but I do promise they will be universally accepted as successful," he said. "Melbourne is the custodian of the national honour. Australia will be judged by the world. Every Australian from the top leaders to the man in the street must shed his cloak of apathy and get behind the Games."

General Bridgeford said that Australia would support the Olympic creed of non-discrimination. He said great numbers of Melbourne citizens have specifically requested that

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DEATHS

MADAM A.O. Madar, at St. Paul's
Hospital, this morning, Funeral
at 4.30 p.m. today at the Western
Cemetery, Happy Valley. No
flowers by request. Donations to
be forwarded to Islamic Union.

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CAR KEY and one other on beach
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YUGOSLAVS SWINGING BACK TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Belgrade, June 1.

The formation of eleven joint Government and Parliamentary Commissions this spring is interpreted by some Western diplomats here as a sign that Yugoslavia may be swinging back to a more centralised form of government.

Until the break with the Cominform in 1948, Yugoslavia's government was centralised on the Soviet pattern, with the state directly controlling most forms of national and economic activity.

After 1948, Yugoslavia began gradually to decentralise and "de-governmentalise" national life. Basic principles were that administration should be as far as possible in the hands of the local community, and that business and economic life should be as far as possible controlled not by the state but by the workers.

That process is continuing. Drafts are being worked out for the establishment of "communes" in which towns and their surrounding rural areas are being merged into a new unit of local government controlling the factories and business enterprises in the district.

Confusion

This has already led to a certain amount of confusion and undesired results, or as they are called in Communist phraseology, "negative phenomena."

For example, Vice-President Eduard Kardelj complained that local authorities, with this new power over business life in their area, were trying to squeeze so much money in rates and taxes out of firms that production might be endangered. The Government therefore took the unusual step this spring of setting up eleven mixed Commissions, composed of members from both Parliament and the Federal Executive Council (Government), with the aim of drafting quickly a whole series of new economic and social laws.

The Commissions are dealing with: the organisation of state administration, the association of self-administering organisations and bodies; the division of social income; workers' self-management; banks; and credit; labour relations; co-operative farming; handicrafts and small traders; social insurance; organisation of scientific activities; and organisation of health services.

Diplomats, considering these Commissions significant, are watching to see how far reaching will be the legislation which they draft.

The problem as seen here is to evolve an economic system ensuring a certain control at the centre without falling into the pitfalls of either Soviet state-capitalism or monopolistic nationalised industries on the Western model.

Mr Kardelj said in a speech: "If we were not sure that those social functions which have to be centralised are centralised in a really democratic form, we should not be able to go ahead properly in building communes."

Trade Network

Yugoslavia's foreign trade network reflects some of the "negative phenomena" to which this process of decentralisation and relinquishment of direct Government control has led in the country's economy.

In a mushroom growth over the last few years, Yugoslavia has now 348 export enterprises and 267 import enterprises.

Of the 348 importing firms, 48 in 1954 had a volume of trade of less than 1,000,000 dinars (about £11,190 sterling) while only 24 registered imports of over 600,000,000 dinars (about £714,000 sterling).

Of the 267 exporters, 176 did business worth less than 30,000,000 dinars (about £33,710 sterling), while the majority of exports were handled by only 30 enterprises.

It was thus argued that too many foreign trade firms had little justification for their existence, and measures should be prepared to co-ordinate foreign trade activities more closely under the Chamber of Foreign Trade.

At a recent conference of the Chamber of Foreign Trade, Yugoslav leaders complained that too many import and export firms were "parasitic" - "not solid" - a popular Yugoslav term implying anything from unreliability and poor quality to dubious business methods.

Firms were criticised for not studying foreign markets, for not holding to contracts and delivering goods on time, for poor quality packing and presentation, for sending their directors too often on expensive jaunts abroad, and for engaging in cut throat competition between themselves on foreign markets. - China Mail Special.



NO POLITICS RULING STANDS

Singapore, June 1.

A student delegation was told on Tuesday that the Government would stand firm on its decision that the proposed Students' Union should not include in politics.

Four girls and five boys of the proposed Union's Preparatory Committee saw the Minister of Education, Mr Chew Swee-ke, in a second bid to have their Union registered without the Government's "no politics" clause in the Constitution. They contended that the restriction on politics was "superfluous and unnecessary."

The Minister of Education told the delegation that the "Government stands firm" on its previous ruling. - United Press.

United States Ambassador to Rome Mrs Clare Booth Luce and the Italian Prime Minister Signor Mario Scelba have signed a treaty at the Vatican, the Premier's official residence in the Italian capital whereby Italy receives a credit of 50,000,000 dollars with which to purchase agricultural necessities—forty million kilos of cotton, two million quintals of grain for spaghetti and tobacco. This photograph was taken at the signing of the treaty in Rome. —Express Photo.

Dollar Treaty Signed

Cameroons Petition

United Nations, June 1.

India and Soviet Russia today urged the United Nations to give early consideration to petitions from the "Union of the Peoples of the Cameroons."

The petitions arose out of recent disturbances in the Cameroons territories under French trusteeship. They would be examined by the committee on petitions from non-self-governing territories, of which both India and Russia are members.

The French delegate to the Committee, M. Michel De Campret, said that the petitions mentioned would be forwarded to his Government in the shortest possible time, but that he could give no date when he would be in a position to comment on them. —France-Press.

Laos Elections Postponed

Paris, June 1.

The Laos National Assembly has adopted a bill postponing the date of general elections to December 25, the French press agency reported from Vientiane today.

The Government, announcing this decision, said the postponement of the elections, originally due to be held on August, was due "to the present state of negotiations with the Pathet Lao" (the Pro-Communist rebel government in Laos). —Router.

Finland Clashes With Foreign Oil Companies

Helsinki, June 1.

Finland is facing a shortage of oil products as a result of a clash between her Government and the Western oil companies over Rumanian oil.

These American and British companies, which together distribute about 70 per cent of all the oil sold in Finland, have announced that they will not handle Rumanian oil products with which the Finnish Government plans to fill 40 per cent of the country's total needs.

They say that they are already selling Soviet oil, which fills 50 per cent of Finland's total needs and compete with the Western companies' own products. To ask them to handle Rumanian oil in addition is, they say, demanding too much.

Not Valid

The Finnish Government, they urge, should use some of the convertible currency which it will earn under the current Anglo-Finnish trade agreement to import more Western oil. Earlier plans by the Government that it lacked the necessary currency are, they say, no longer valid.

Mr Rudolf Bistrom, Managing Director of the Esso company in Finland, put the case for his own company and for the Shell and Esso companies this way.

"These oil companies, Esso, Shell and Gulf Oil, were founded to supply the Finnish market with oil products from their respective international organisations. Since the war, they have, however, sold also Soviet oil—indeed, for a couple of years they sold Soviet oil almost exclusively."

"This year, as in the past, they will take their share in

the import of Soviet oil. But they are not willing to sell Rumanian oil."

"In our view it is not at all a matter of indifference whether the oil comes from the Soviet Union or from Rumania. Our shareholders consented to our selling Russian oil because Finland was forced to buy it and because they sincerely wanted to help her. Naturally, they realise that Finland must continue to honour her long term agreements with the Soviet Union and that, therefore, we shall take our share of imports from Russia."

"The problem is not whether Finland shall buy her oil products from the East or from the West. The question is quite simply whether all the oil companies operating in Finland are to sell their own products or whether our parent companies must continue to use their capital to sell their competitors' wares."

Not Asked

"It should also be noted that the Western companies have not even asked all for equality with the Russians, since over half of Finland's total oil needs are imported from the Soviet Union, and the Western companies sell about 70 per cent of Finland's total oil consumption."

"Finland's economic position has improved so much during the past year, that imports of Western oil are now possible. Nevertheless, the authorities have decided to cover the difference between our imports from the Soviet Union and our total needs mainly by imports of oil from Rumania instead of by imports from the West."

"The reason for our attitude is the decisive improvement which has taken place in Finland's economic position. Under her current trade agreement with Britain, Finland will have some £20,000,000 sterling."

"During their negotiations with the Finnish Government, the three Western oil companies were offered a total of 3,300,000 dollars' worth of pounds sterling, but only on condition that we should agree to sell Rumanian oil."

"We would not accept that offer because the total value of the oil products which are to be bought from the Soviet Union and Rumania are about 6,000,000 dollars, or less than the value of Finland's total oil needs. We should, therefore, in any case have needed more than 3,300,000 dollars offered."

Spokesmen at the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Commerce, commenting on Mr Bistrom's statement, said:

"We cannot look at the matter in the same way as the shareholders of the Western oil companies. We have tried to go as far as possible in meeting their requirements. But the promises we can give do not satisfy them."

We Sympathise

"We sympathise with their aspirations but our currency reserves are still limited, and we cannot grant as much Western currency for imports as we would wish."

Finland's oil imports from Rumania will comprise 300,000 tons of heavy fuel oil, representing about nine-tenths of the country's needs this year. 50,000 tons of light fuel oil, representing 33 per cent of the country's needs; 60,000 tons of petrol, or about 16 per cent of national needs.

In addition to these deliveries and those obtained from the Soviet Union, she will need this year: 60,000 tons of petrol, representing about 16 per cent of national needs; 20,000 tons of motor petroleum, representing 32 per cent of the national needs and 30,000 tons of heavy fuel oil, representing about nine per cent of national needs.

The Government has not disclosed yet how and from where it hopes to obtain these quantities. —China Mail Special.

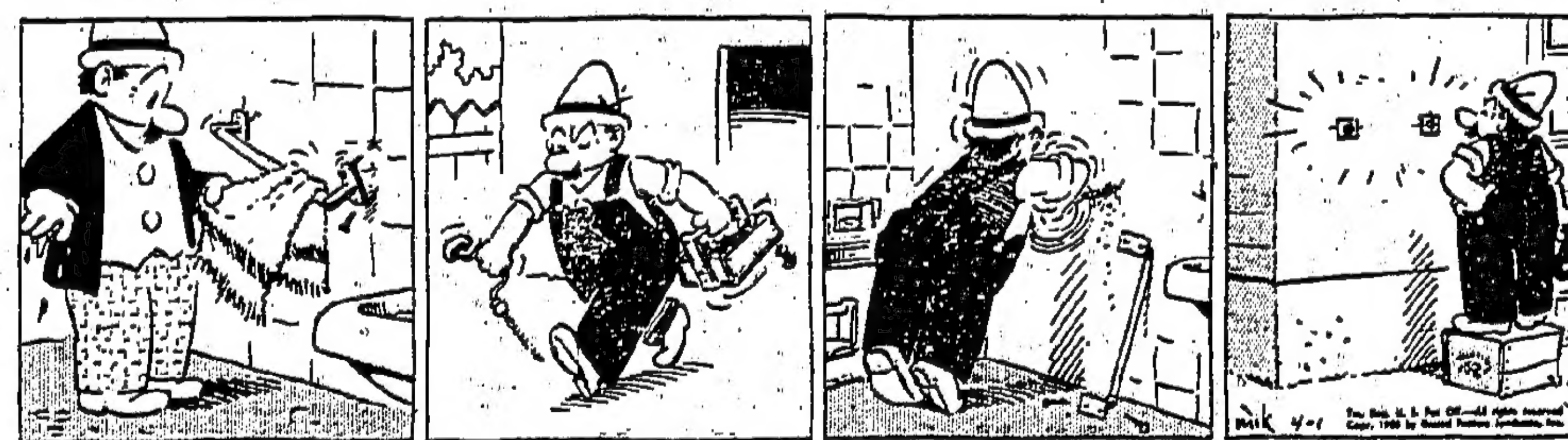
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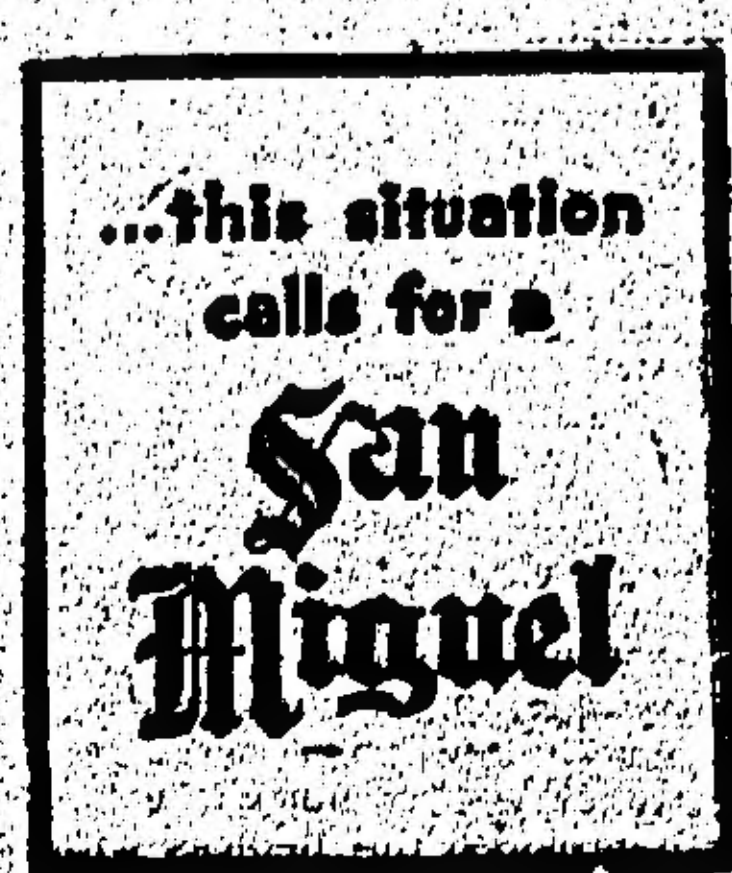
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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 3rd June at 12.00 Noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Thursday, 2nd June.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 3rd June, 1955.

1st Double VC Handed To RAMC

London, June 1. —The first Victoria Cross and Bar ever to be won by one man in the British Army are being handed over to the Royal Army Medical Corps at a short and informal ceremony at the Corps Depot at Crookham (Hampshire) on June 26.

The distinctions were won by Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Martin-Leake, a Hertfordshire doctor who died at the age of 79 two years ago. In his will, he instructed that his medals and decorations should be offered to his old Corps. The presentation is to be made by his brother, Dr. Hugh Martin-Leake, and will be accepted by Major R. D. Cameron, Representative Colonel Commandant, on behalf of all ranks of the RAMC past and present, after an Old Comrades Church Parade.

S. AFRICA AND TYRES

It was while serving with the South African Constabulary in the Boer War in 1902 that Martin-Leake first won the coveted award. He went out into the firing line to dress a wounded man under very heavy fire from about forty Boers who were only a hundred yards away. After having done everything possible for the man, Martin-Leake went over to an officer who was lying badly wounded. While he was endeavouring to place the officer in a more comfortable position, he was shot three times. He persisted, in spite of his condition, in carrying on with his duties, and it was only when he was thoroughly exhausted that he gave up.

His second great distinction was gained during the first battle of Ypres in November 1914 when serving as a lieutenant in the 5th Field Ambulance. He rescued, while exposed to constant fire near Zonnebeke, a large number of wounded who were lying close to the enemy's trenches, and his conspicuous gallantry was the subject of a special reference by Field-Marshal Sir John French in a despatch. As a mark of the high regard in which he was held the British Medical Association awarded him in 1915 the Gold Medal which is given to those "who shall have conspicuously raised the character of the medical profession."

Martin-Leake also went on a mission to the Serbian Army and commanded a field ambulance in the last year of World War One. In 1912 he served with a British Red Cross unit operating with the Montenegrin Army in the Balkan War against Turkey; in World War Two he commanded a mobile A.R.P. unit near his home at Ware.

ONLY TWO OTHERS

Only two other men have been awarded the Victoria Cross and Bar since it was instituted in 1856, and only one New Zealander, Charles Upham, who gained the two distinctions in the last war. The other was Captain Noel Chavasse, also of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who won his first decoration in 1916, while attached to the Liverpool Scottish, for saving the lives of some 20 badly wounded men from open ground under heavy fire in front of the enemy's line, and his Bar eleven months later. He subsequently died of his wounds.

In all 32 Victoria Crosses have been won by members of the Army Medical Services.

APPOINTMENTS

Brigadier T. B. L. Churchill is leaving Western Command Headquarters to take up his appointment as Major-General in charge of Administration at General Headquarters Far East Land Forces in June 1945. Major-General J. M. K. Spurling is to become Chief of Staff of Northern Command, in succession to Major-General Peter de Havilland, who is retiring, and Major-General R. Delacombe is to be G.O. 22nd and 23rd Infantry Divisions from October. General Delacombe served in France, Norway, Northern Italy and North-West Europe in World War Two. He won the DSO in Normandy. Major-General C. L. Furber, who won two DSOs while leading the 2nd Royal Lincolnshire in Holland in 1944 and 1945, is to be the new Director of Infantry at the War Office in October.

NEW YORK METAL FUTURES

Prices of metal futures, in cents per lb. as follows:

Lead	June	14.30
July	14.30	
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Oct.	14.30	
Nov.	14.30	
Dec.	14.30	
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JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOKFather
And Son

THE father was immensely proud of his son, but kept his pride in his pocket, and never made it a burden to anyone. The father was a country postman.

Dick, his promising son, showed the stuff he was made of by joining the Army straight from the grammar school. He had earned a place at a university, but he might as well have been a country postman.

Dick did well in the Army and received a commission.

JOBS EAST AND WEST

WHEN he was demobilised, he got a job in Bangkok. It was a job with fine future in it. But the climate there made an invalid of him, and he had to come home.

Here, he entered an estate agent's office, found the life too dull, and joined a circus—on the business side. In the circus, he met a Dutch girl, and married her. It was a very happy marriage. But unless you have a fair for it, a circus life is not ideal for a newly-married couple, as Dick and his wife soon realised.

They left the circus, and he found work with an estate agent again.

That job did not last for long. One of two others followed. In all of them, Dick earned £10-£11 a week—short by a pound or two of what his wife and he found it cost to live in London.

LOSING HOPE

DEBTS began to wall the couple round so that they felt besieged by bills. Dick said to his wife: "There's only one thing. You must go back to Holland."

"If we sell your fur coat, we'll get the price of your fare. I'll stay here and settle things up. One day, I'll be all right. One day, perhaps..." The wife went back to her people.

Dick did not feel he could go to his parents, who had such a high opinion of him. He struggled for a time to pay off the debts. Then he lost hope of getting straight by honest means.

He tried to buy two diamond rings at two West End shops. He handed over worthless cheques for them. But the jewellers both said: "We will send the rings when the cheque is cleared."

HOPE LOST

DICK realised then that when the cheques bounced, he would face criminal charges. He went back to the flat that had seemed so empty since his wife went away. He took 23 pills, which he thought would be a fatal dose, put 3s. 6d. in the gas-meter, and lay down in front of the gas fire, with the gas turned on.

Presently, someone in the house complained of a smell of gas. Dick was brought back to life, and presently brought to Bow Street, where he pleaded guilty to attempted suicide, and to attempting to obtain money by means of worthless cheques.

The story was told to Mr K. Barradough, the magistrate. Dick said: "I want to say that my wife had no notion of the queer things I was trying to do."

WILL SHE COME BACK?

DICK's father, old and retired by now, went into the witness-box. He said: "My son's room's walling for him at home, sir, if you'd let me take care of him."

"What about his wife?" the magistrate asked. "Will she come back to him, do you think?"

"Yes, sir, I think she will," the old postman said. "She's a nice girl; she's a good wife. I believe she's written my son to say she'll come back as soon as she may."

"The magistrate nodded. He put Dick on probation, and sent him off with his father. They went arm in arm, in silence, as if neither could find words apt for their admiration and affection for each other."

Russo-Japanese
Talks Draw
Times Comment

London, June 2.

The Times today maintained that Japan's main object in entering upon negotiations with Russia is to show the world that she is no one's satellite.

This independent newspaper also expressed the view that Russia is likely to go as far as possible to satisfy Japan in the hope that the ties between Tokyo and Washington may be weakened.

Another newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, said that Russia hopes to add an important new member to its list of candidates for the "neutrality club."

Japanese security still depends on American friendship and will continue to do so for many years, this Conservative newspaper added.

The Times editorial declared: "Mr Matsumoto, recently Japanese Ambassador in London, who now leads his country's delegation to the Russo-Japanese talks which are beginning in London this week, yesterday paid a courtesy call upon his

opposite number, Mr Malik, the Soviet Ambassador, to pave the way for discussion about how best the two teams of negotiators can get to work.

"There are a great many problems to be settled and no one expects the conference to end quickly."

"Indeed it is generally thought that Mr Matsumoto has a long task before him and that there will be a good deal of hard bargaining," The Times commented.

"The choice of London as the seat of the conference is significant."

ANGLING

"For some years now the Soviet Union has been angling to detach Japan from the Western Powers, and accordingly was prompt to take advantage of the recent swing of Japanese opinion (as illustrated by the fall of Mr Yoshida) in favour of a foreign policy less closely aligned to that of Washington."

"The declaration of Mr Matsumoto, the new Prime Minister, that Japan was ready to consider the resumption of normal relations—interrupted since the Russian refusal to sign the San Francisco Treaty left the two countries technically still at war—was soon taken up by the Kremlin, which suggested either Moscow or Tokyo as the meeting place."

"But Japan, anxious to convince the Western world that her new 'independent' foreign policy augurs no ill will to the Democratic Powers, insisted on a Western capital and at one moment favoured Washington."

"The final choice fell upon London mainly because Anglo-Japanese relations are less controversial in Japan than Japanese-American relations. 'Japan's main object in entering upon the negotiations is no doubt to show the world in general and Asia in particular that she is no one's satellite.'"

CONCESSIONS

"But scarcely less important in her desire to obtain from the Soviet Union certain concessions to which she considers herself entitled."

"High on the list comes the return of Japanese prisoners of war—estimated at many thousands—whom Russia has never released."

"Then there is her claim to the former Japanese territories seized by Russia in 1945—south Sakhalin, the Kuriles, the Habomai and the Shikotan Islands."

"The two last are so close to the tip of Hokkaido that when the sea is frozen a journey on foot is easily practicable, and the loss of the island chain has entailed the loss of fishing rights which are important to a country where fish is a staple diet."

"Finally there is the Japanese anxiety to find Russian markets for Japanese exports and to secure new sources of the raw materials upon which Japanese industry depends."

"What concessions the Soviet Union is ready to make to this considerable list of Japanese claims remains to be seen. The war or inflationary trends. But now a 'sense of confidence and prosperity has grown,' it added.

DUTCH COMMENT

The Hague, June 1. The Dutch Catholic newspaper De Maasbode says: "Nothing is less sure than that Japanese Premier Hatoyama is planning to sell out to the Communists in the coming negotiations with Russia."

"Hatoyama is a shrewd politician who realises how strong his position is between East and West, and hopes to derive the maximum benefit from it."

The newspaper expects, however, that the Soviet-Japanese talks will last long, adding: "It is difficult to try to be friends with everyone: East and West and public opinion at home."—China Mail Special.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Alice's husband must be making seeds of money—he had to pay so much income taxes they can't afford a trip out here this year!"

Man Who Caused
The Strike Breaks
Down And Cries

London, June 1.

Dubbed "the most unpopular man in England" for his part in calling the British rail strike, Jim Baty wept today as he was told of the hardship caused to the public by the train stoppage. Then he apologised to reporters for being so "emotional."

Baty, 69-year-old General Secretary to the ASLEF (Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen), called the strike for extra money in order to safeguard the status of his fellow drivers and firemen.

His action caused Premier Sir Anthony Eden to ask the Queen for special powers to deal with the emergency, and dislocated industry throughout the country.

An ex-barber's assistant, Baty was injured in a car accident a few months ago and left hospital with a weak heart. Reporters found him today at his home in Stanmore, sipping herb tea and following on the radio and television the consequences of his action.

Baty was successful in obtaining a rise in wages for the train drivers and firemen whom he represents in negotiations last October. But when the remainder of the railway workers obtained an increase in January, which he considered essential to mark the extra skill and responsibility of the foot platem.

VAIN REQUEST

Jim Baty asked in vain for a second increase. The British Transport Commission refused on the ground that an increase for the drivers and firemen would start off a new spiral of demands all round.

So Jim called the strike, and today, said-eyed and slow-voiced, he told reporters that his men were in good heart and prepared to hold out for another three months if need be.

The man who leads the 400,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen, which has condemned the strike of the smaller 87,000-member "ASLEF", is also a "Jim", usually called "Big Jim Campbell."

Like Baty, Campbell is also 69 years old. A large, jovial man with a slight Scots accent, he has spoken out against the existence of the smaller union, declaring that all railwaymen should belong to one group.

While the men of Baty's Union, known as "the aristocrats of the rails" are believed to vote largely Conservative, Campbell's followers are mainly Labour supporters. It was Big Bill Campbell who introduced a resolution condemning German rearmament in the last Labour Party Congress.

If the two "Jims" could come to terms about a wage scale for the different categories of rail workers, the strike would probably end tomorrow.—France-Press.

Witness Under
Cross-Examination

A denial that he knew that overseas Chinese remitted funds to their homes in China through his bank was made by Wang Koo-ho of the National Industrial Bank of China when he was cross-examined by Defence Counsel, Mr Patrick Yu in the Victoria District Court this morning.

Mr Yu, instructed by Mr F. H. B. Wong, is defending a merchant, Ng Yik-wah, said to have been the intermediary who remitted funds for Chinese from the South Seas through Wang's Bank.

Ng is charged before Judge J. Reynolds on two counts of causing the National Industrial Bank to pay in Amoy money amounting to \$58,525 on October 8, 1954 by falsely pretending that three cheques for a total of \$95,000 drawn by him on the China State Bank were good. Two alternative counts accusing him of having obtained \$58,525 credit from the National Industrial Bank by fraud or false pretences were also preferred.

The Prosecution, conducted by Crown Counsel Mr J. W. D. Hobley, assisted by Insp. R. Duman, alleged that accused had knowingly exceeded his credit at both Banks when he drew the cheques which were subsequently dishonoured and that the National Industrial Bank would not have made the payments in Amoy if they had known that this was the case.

The witness Wang, testified that his Bank allowed the accused an overdraft of \$50,000 only against post-dated cheques, but Mr Yu maintained that for the last three or four years the accused had been remitting money through the Bank amounting to more than a million dollars, and his credit was always good; he was permitted an overdraft which exceeded one lakh.

Mr Yu put it to the witness that the accused never had any security with his bank, but Wang did not agree.

CREDIT ONCE GOOD

He admitted, however, that formerly Ng's credit with his Bank was very good, "but we did not know that he would defraud us by such means," he added.

Witness would not agree that on October 8 his Bank would have remitted the money in any event whether or not the cheques were forthcoming.

Wang said that when he went to see the accused on October 9, Ng was very surprised and upset that his cheques had been dishonoured. He said he would "do his best."

Wang said that he suspected that Ng spoke these words for the purpose of delaying matters. He put the same interpretation on Ng's handing to him of a note and saying that he could collect more than \$10,000 on it.

Wang agreed with Mr Yu that the note was in code but denied that he knew it was in code because such remittances from Indonesia were illegal.

He agreed that the accused told him on October 9 that he was expecting remittances from the South Seas but added that he also thought this was just for the purpose of putting him off.

DID NOT KNOW

Mr Yu: You knew that between 1951 and 1954 all the remittances were from the South Seas to be remitted to China.

Witness: I did not know from whom the money was remitted to Hongkong. I did not ask the accused.

"You introduced him to the bank yourself specially for these remittances because you wanted to get the business for your Bank—No, I knew the accused was in the export and import business and also remitting money to Amoy, but I did not know he was remitting money for people in the South Seas."

"I did not know it was on behalf of overseas Chinese. I never knew he received money from overseas to remit to China."

Witness denied that the accused instructed him on October 9 to wire to Amoy to stop the remittances. He said he did not know that the accused had instructed the China State Bank to do the same thing and had succeeded in stopping payment there.

He denied that between October 11 and October 18 he had invited the accused to the Banks Club or that he tried on these occasions to get him to repay the money owing to his Bank on the remittances.

Mr Yu: I suggest that the obvious reason for your whole attitude towards the accused is that you were afraid of being involved with your Bank because you introduced him to the Bank.

Stevenson
Criticises
"Misguided"
US Policy

New York, June 1.

Mr Adlai Stevenson charged tonight that the government's "misguided" immigration policy had strangled the flow of new talent and energy to the United States.

He called for an "urgently needed" revision of the immigration laws and expressed the hope that steps recently "and at long last announced" would succeed.

This apparently was a reference to a new immigration programme announced by President Eisenhower last week.

Mr Stevenson discussed immigration in a speech at the public assembly of the American Jewish Tercenary in Carnegie Hall. His speech was broadcast nationally.

"A misguided policy has of late not only prevented us from helping to heal the world's grievous wounds," he said, "but has strangled this flow of new talent and energy."

REVISION NEEDED

"We all hope that our current immigration laws will soon undergo an urgently needed revision and that the steps recently and at long last announced will succeed."

Mr Stevenson said the US had not been living up to its full responsibilities of freedom. If it had, there would be less racial and religious discrimination, he said, adding:

"...And I believe that we in the West would never have watched free societies generate the spirit of racial antagonism which opened its gates to the Fascists."

There would be less squalor and want and fewer class antagonisms such as those that spawned Communism, Mr Stevenson said.

"And today if we were living up vigorously to these responsibilities, we would sternly resist all those trying to stir mistrust and suspicion and hatred in our midst," he said. "We would not tolerate any abridgement of freedom, and opportunity for decent American citizens."

NATION'S STRIFE

Mr Stevenson said every American was descended from immigrants and revolutionists. The nation's strength, he said, was due largely to a blending of racial, religious and cultural strands "woven together into the fabric of American liberty."

"For if we were not just a nation, but a nation of nations to offer understanding and leadership to the anxious and aspiring peoples of the world," he said.

"If the 40,000,000 persons who migrate to the United States between the American Revolution and World War II had remained in Europe, he said, 'how much greater Europe would have been...and how feeble and underdeveloped our own dear land would be.'"

WORKED WELL

Mr Stevenson said some sceptics wondered whether the United Nations could ever work and pointed out "it has worked pretty well in the United States for nearly 170 years."

It was foolish, he said, to blame current perils of freedom on "fanciful tricks played by totalitarian aggressors."

In great part, it has surely been the fault of free society itself that totalitarian imperialism ever had its chance to loose its evils in the world," said Mr Stevenson.

"I deeply believe that, if free men had better lived up to the responsibilities of freedom, free society would be in a far stronger condition today everywhere in the world."—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

R.H.T. 6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6:00, Jazz Half Hour presented by Robert Adelson (Studio); 6:30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7, Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Victor Young, Music for You, Eric Robinson and his Concert Orchestra, with Raymond Cohen (Studio); 7:30, Western Report, a Time Signal and The News (London Relay); 8:00, Commentary (London Relay); 8:15, Larry Adler (Harmonica) plays Spanish and Russian tunes; Piano accompaniment by Eric Robinson; 8:30, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3) (RECEIVED); 9, Time Signal, What's the News (Recorded, London Relay); 9:15, At the Opera, "Warner" and 1 & 2 (Mammoth); Solists Les Ensembles of the Royal Opera House; 9:30, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 10:00, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 10:15, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 10:30, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 10:45, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 11:00, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 11:15, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 11:30, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 11:45, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3); 12:00, "Beloved Be My Friend," Adapted from the Book by Richard Pape, Produced by Alan Symon (Part 3).

Mail
Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which in general are earlier than the G.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered letters are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel rates can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2

Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

By Surface: Malaya, Ceylon, India, Aden, Middle East, Great Britain and Europe, 5 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, 8 a.m.

By Surface: China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.

By Air: Malaya, Burma, India, 11 a.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, 1 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, 2 p.m.

By Surface: Macao, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 8 a.m.

By Surface: India-China, France, 2 p.m.

By Air: Philippines, 3 p.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.

By Air: Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3

By Air: Thailand, 8 a.m.

By Surface: China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.

By Air: Malaya, Burma, India, 11 a.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, 1 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, 2 p.m.

By Surface: Macao, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 8 a.m.

By Surface: India-China, France, 2 p.m.

By Air: Philippines, 3 p.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, 2 p.m.

By Surface: Macao, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 8 a.m.

By Surface: India-China, France, 2 p.m.

By Air: Philippines, 3 p.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, 2 p.m.

By Surface: Macao, 6 p.m.

By Air: Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 8 a.m.

By Surface: India-China, France, 2 p.m.

By Air: Philippines, 3 p.m.

By Surface: Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.

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